

Principia

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. II.—No. 25.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 77.

The Principia

Published Weekly, at 350 Pearl Street, (two doors above
Harpers' Building) New-York.

WILLIAM GILLES, Editor.

NAMUEL WALKER, Proprietor.

TERMS: One Dollar a Year in Advance.

Direct business letters, with remittances, to

MELANCTHON R. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent,

as above.

PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication is to promote pure religion, sound natural
Christianity reform—the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-trade, and
kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations,
duties, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State the Nation—the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and restoring Society to
the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible, our standard, the Divine law
our expository, abridgement, our plan, the Gospel, our trust, the Divine promise
—our pathway, the white garment of God.
—Our Editors friendly—please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scrip-
tural notion of freeing it.

"To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this
word, it because there is no light in them."—Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished unto all good works."—2 Tim. iii. 16-17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XIII.

[Some Subject Continued.]

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING.—PROMINENCE GIVEN, IN
THE SCRIPTURES, TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE EGYPTI-
ANS, AND THE EMANCIPATION OF THE HEBREWS.

What has been said of the oppression of the Hebrews in
Egypt, might, for the most part, be said over again, in re-
spect to all the oppressions of which we read in the Scriptures,
particularly in the Old Testament. Oppression, in all of
ancient nations, was of a far lighter type than that of Amer-
ican slavery, because, until the time of the Romans, it did
not involve the idea of human chattelhood, nor include
the things which, in our day, we find to grow out of that
idea. And even among the Romans, the conditions of slav-
ery were less intolerable than among us, especially as the
slave had the power and right of self-redemption, and a
large portion of them remained slaves only a few years.
They were chiefly captives taken in war, and Cicero says
that "solder and industrious slaves, at least, such as become
slaves from being captives in war, seldom remained in ser-
vitude above six years." [Adams' Roman Antiquities, p.
26.] Persons sold into slavery could not be sold a second
time, without becoming free.—Ib., p. 35. There was, there-
fore, no slave trade in Roman slavery.

All the servitude and oppression mentioned in the Old
Testament, was of a still milder character, not involving
the chattel principle at all—the idea of absolute property-
ship in man. Some of the weaker races may have been
oppressed by the stronger, as in the case of the Hebrews
in Egypt. In other cases, the people of a country, generally,
may have been oppressed by exorbitant exactions of
their princes. One nation was sometimes oppressed by an-
other. And in all countries there were oppressions of the
poor by the rich, on whom they were dependent, as being
debtors, unable to pay, and therefore held in servitude for
the collection of the debt. Others were employed as la-
borers, and either compelled to labor for money wage, on
the principle now practiced in, in justification of the low
prices of the labor of females and others, that the price of
labor must be regulated by the law of supply and demand,
or else were defrauded in the payment either wholly or in
part, as is often done now. There are many ways in which

the poor may be oppressed, but there is no form or degree
of oppression that, for severity, rigor, and insecurity, can
compare with modern chattel slavery. And of all modern
slavery, that of the United States of America, is notori-
ously the most intolerable—the both in theory and practice—"the
vildest that ever saw the sun."¹

It is important to bear in mind these undeniable facts, in
order to receive from the Scriptures, especially from those of
the Old Testament, any adequate conception of the depth
and intensity of God's hatred of oppression—even the light-
est expressions of those ancient times. And this is necessary,
in order that we may realize in the comparison—rather,
rather, in the contrast,—the depth and the intensity of God's
hatred of American slavery, and slaveholding—"there be-
ing nothing of the kind equal to it, on the face of the earth."²

If any one thinks this extravagant, let him test it by the
Golden Rule. Let him acquaint himself with all the facts,
ancient and modern. Then let him consider whether he
can specify any form of oppression which he would not pre-
fer, as a choice of evils, rather than take the position of the
American slave? If we are to test slavery and slavehold-
ing by the Bible, we must not forget to recur, at every step,
to the great Bible rule, of placing ourselves in the con-
dition of those upon whose case we would pass judgment,
—the rule of loving our neighbors as ourselves. When all
professed Christians will do this, we shall hear of no dif-
ferences of opinion among them, respecting the character
of slavery and slaveholding.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STORY OF EGYPT.

We have placed the story of the oppression of the He-
brews in Egypt, in the same front ground of our illustra-
tions, which it occupies in the Scriptures, and in the Provi-
dential Government of God, over the nations. It was by
His retributive treatment of the Egyptians, the first of the
great civilized nations of antiquity, and at that early period

* Wesleyan, in the Spanish, French, and Portuguese Colonies, the Chattel
principle is but imperfectly applied, and essential modifications
are admitted. By the Code Noir, Art. 47, the sales of the husband,
without the wife, the wife without the husband, children without
parents, and parents without children, are strictly forbidden, and if
the master sell the one without the other, the purchaser can claim
and take all the others without any additional price, so that the
separation of families is effectually prevented. [Broad's Sketch,
p. 51.] Stephen's Slavery, pp. 69, 70. Annales de Mariniqne, tome
i. p. 265. Amer. Slave Code, pp. 44, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13.] So that slavery
in Louisiana and Florida, before their annexation to the United
States, was comparatively mild. In Mohammedan countries slav-
ery is less severe than in Christian America, as will be seen from
the following:

MOHAMMEDAN SLAVERY.

Rev. W. G. Schaaf, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., in Con-
stantinople, in speaking of Slavery among the Mohammedans,
makes the following statements respecting Mohammedan and Free-
dom, "some of which put to shame our so-called Christian nation."
"Slavery is not only not abolished, but it is still a great evil, which
which still exists, and has never ceased. For the Christian nation
promises every one who manumits a Moslem slave a particular re-
ward."

2. A master's children by his female slave, are free.
3. The children of a slave woman, married to a free man with
her master's consent, are free.
4. The slave who is sold for a free man, is free.
5. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
6. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
7. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
8. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
9. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
10. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.

11. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
12. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
13. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
14. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
15. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
16. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
17. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
18. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
19. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
20. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.

21. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
22. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
23. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
24. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
25. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
26. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
27. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
28. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
29. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
30. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.

31. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
32. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
33. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
34. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
35. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
36. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
37. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
38. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
39. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
40. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.

41. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
42. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
43. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
44. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
45. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
46. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
47. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
48. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
49. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.
50. A Moslem who is sold for a free man, is free.

of the world's history—it was by the inspired records and
celebrations of that event by the liberated Hebrews, and
by the ever recurring allusions to it, throughout the Scrip-
tures, that God designed to teach his chosen people, and
through them all the nations of the earth, to the end of
time, (for whose benefit he thus trained the Hebrews.) His
own implacable hatred of oppression, even in the compar-
atively mild forms in which it was then manifested, in or-
der that the nations might take warning, and understand
the principles upon which He would deal with them, if
they permitted, within their national limits, the existence
of oppression. The subsequent Scripture history and the
prophecies are occupied, largely, with continued repetitions
of the same warning. And the pages of universal history,
are mainly occupied with illustrations and verifications of
the same lesson, down to the present time. The chastise-
ments and the final overthrow of oppressors, of oppressive
rulers, of oppressive governments, of oppressive nations,—
of nations tolerating oppression, or neglecting to put a stop
to it, is the one great lesson of history, wherever and
whomsoever pursued. The story of the Hebrews in Egypt,
is but the first chapter of the world's political history, which
is in process of being written, still. While the world
stands, this story will stand, the first lesson,—the earliest,
the most important,—in the science of civil government, of
civil polity, of civil law, of civil liberty, of social responsi-
bilities, in one word, of mutual protection against oppres-
sion, and against tyrants. Without this first lesson, there
is little or no reason to believe that the present inhabitants
of the earth, would ever have heard of "inalienable human
rights," or of Governments instituted to secure them.

This view receives confirmation in the songs of triumph
heard among the Hebrews, on the shore of the Red Sea, and
repeated, long afterwards, by their heaven inspired poets
and seers.

"Then sang Moses and the children of Israel this song
unto the Lord, and spoke saying—

"I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed glor-
iously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the
sea," &c. &c. [Ex. chap. xv.]

"And Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took
a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her
with timbrels, and with dances. And Miriam answered
them—Sing ye to the Lord for he hath triumphed gloriously
the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea." [Ib.
ver. 20, 21.]

The reader will do well to turn to the chapter and read
this song of Moses and of Miriam, entire. It will repay
close study, and might well be treasured up in memory, to
be recalled whenever there is occasion to feel deeply that
the glory of God, the redemption of his people, and the se-
curity of human beings on the earth, requires and necessitates
the overthrow of oppressors and oppression, wherever
they are found, and so long as the world stands.

Ages afterwards, the sweet Psalmist of Israel took up
the strain, and sang praises to his

"Who smote the first born of Egypt, both of man and
beast. Who smote the Egyptian in the midst of
the sea," &c. &c. [Psalm 135.]

Ps. cxxxv. 8.
And again, "O give thanks unto the Lord for he is good,
for his mercy endureth forever. Who smote the Egyptian
in the midst of the sea, and stretched out his hand above the waters, for his
mercy endureth forever. To him that made great lights, for his
mercy endureth forever. The sun to rule by day, for his
mercy endureth forever. The moon and stars to rule by
night, for his mercy endureth forever. To him that smote
Egypt in the midst of the sea, for his mercy endureth forever.
And brought Israel out from among them, for his mercy
endureth forever. With a scepter and with a staff he over-
ruled the Red Sea into parts, for his mercy endureth forever.
And made Israel to pass through the midst of it, for his
mercy endureth forever. But overthrow Pharaoh

and his host in the Red Sea, for his mercy endureth forever." Ps. cxxiii.

Thus, as taught by the Spirit of inspiration, did God's chosen people render to him their thanksgivings. The works of God in Creation and Providence, together with his terrible overthrow of oppressors, for the deliverance of their victims, were all grouped together in their enumeration of his mercies, and as subjects of their devout praises and thanksgivings! Let oppressors and their apologists and supporters bear this, and tremble. Especially let those tremble who, in a land of Bibles, containing these records and professing to love and revere its teachings, are consenting to the continuance of oppressions, in the comparison with which the bondage of the children of Israel in Egypt might be hailed as a deliverance! Let those tremble who affect to believe that slavery is not inconsistent with the Bible, and that slaveholding is not sin. Especially, let those tremble, if their consciences are not seared, as with a hot iron, who can persist in doing this, in these United States, at a time when the judgments of God upon this nation for its tolerance of oppression are as distinctly visible and marked as were the plagues of Egypt for lighter oppressions.

There are religionists as well as sceptics who object to the song of Moses and of Miriam, and to such specimens of the Psalms as have been cited. They object that such poetry breathes a revengeful spirit, inconsistent with the benevolence of God and the spirit of true religion. They fail to see, as they ought to see, that the *benevolence* of God toward the oppressed, and the whole human family, exposed to oppression, required at his hands the judgments inflicted on Egypt. They ought to see that the spirit of true religion is a spirit in communion with God, a spirit in harmony with him, in his implacable hatred of oppression and displeasure against oppressors. When they learn to hate and to condemn the sin of slaveholding, as God does, then, but not sooner, will they be prepared to enter, with Moses, and Miriam, and the Psalmist, into the spirit of these glorious and sublime songs. Those, on the other hand, who can see no sin in that climax of oppression, American slavery and slaveholding, may consider the complaint of these songs, and repudiate the Book that contains them, as being no revelation from the true God. Just as certainly, as that Book is from the true God, just so certainly does that God hate slaveholding with a hatred too intense to find expression otherwise than in the plagues of Egypt, and by the overthrow of Pharaoh and his hosts, in the Red Sea. Nay, He thus hates those lighter oppressions on account of which he inflicted those terrible judgments.

FURTHER REVIEW OF MR. GEO. W. BASSETT'S PLEA FOR THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

In the beginning of his plea, Mr. BASSETT states his proposition as follows:

"THE QUESTION STATED.
"The specific question is, has any one of the United States a right to secede from the Union at her own option?"
"This should not be confounded with other collateral or incidental questions, such as whether there is sufficient cause for secession? or whether it is expedient for the seceding states? or best for the other States?"

We have already insisted, and we trust, shown, that the right to secede is founded or identical with the moral right to secede, including the "object and motive" of the secession.

And this is saying that there must be a "sufficient cause" for secession, in order to the existence of the right of secession. As we have observed, our Revolutionary fathers did not understand their right of secession and shaped their Declaration of Independence accordingly. A "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" they said, "requires that they" (the seceders) "should declare the *causes* that impel the separation." Without seeing a "sufficient cause" mankind would not recognize the right.

We deny, then, in the outset, against Mr. BASSETT's distinction. It does not avoid the confounding of distinct questions. It is, itself, a confounding of questions that should forever be kept distinct, namely: the right of secession, *irrespective* of the cause, and the right of secession, with a just cause. The latter only is a *valid* right. Mr. BASSETT, however, proceeds to say, further:

"I propose to discuss the *absolute and unqualified* right

of the people of any State to dissolve their political association with the General Government whenever they choose."

"The right of secession, implies, of course, the right of the people to be their own exclusive judges in the matter. By the very act of asking the consent or permission of the other states, to secede, they relinquish the right to do so. By granting them that permission, you would deny every individual must be ready to vindicate for himself, and which he who pretends to bestow as a favor has, by that very act, in reality, denied."

It may be pertinent to observe, here, that the right to enter into a compact or not to do so, is one thing; the right to annul that contract, at pleasure, without consulting the other contracting parties, especially the right to do so, irrespective of a "sufficient cause," and in violation of moral right—for an absolutely criminal "motive and object"—is quite another thing.

This observation deserves the especial attention of those who, like Mr. Bassett, and like the Southern secessionists, for whose "right of secession" he pleads, maintain that the Federal Constitution is only a bond of Confederation between sovereign States, and not an instrument, framed by the people of the United States, establishing a National Government over them. If it be a mere compact, a partnership, without limitation of time, then it is a violation of good faith for one or more of the parties, to withdraw, without leave, without "sufficient cause" in violation of moral right, and for "motives and objects" in direct opposition to "justice, and liberty;" which the compact was expressly ordained to secure and establish.

The principles of ethics, applied to compacts and treaties, condemn, utterly, the conclusion to which Mr. BASSETT here arrives. Neither individuals nor States, have any right to annul their lawful contracts in such a manner and for such objects. The civil law provides restraints and punishments for individuals who thus violate their own contracts. The laws of Nations provide similar restraints and punishments for States that are guilty of similar delinquencies. Among the just causes of war, if there be any, the violation of solemn compacts is one of the most grave and most universally acknowledged. To repudiate and cast off the obligations imposed by such lawful compacts, is one of the most lawless acts, one of the most heinous offenses a State can commit, unless it can show a "sufficient cause."

If a seceding State may judge for itself, in the matter, so may the States from which it secedes. In the case before us, the seceding States have no "sufficient cause." Mr. BASSETT will not say that they have. He is bound, therefore, to say that the non-seceding states have a right to declare that the seceded states have no "sufficient cause" for seceding, that they are therefore violators of a sacred compact, and for the most nefarious ends, from the most abominable "motives"—for the most criminal "objects"—that the non-seceding states are bound to treat them accordingly, and if possible, to defeat their nefarious ends, by "wiping out chattel slavery"—the wicked and perfidious support of a perpetual protection of which, is the sole cause and object of the violation.

In confirmation, it may be well to notice that, while our previous "Articles of Confederation" were "articles of Confederation and perpetual union"—the present Federal Constitution declares itself "ordained and established"—"to form a more perfect Union." The "perpetual Union" was continued, with perfected bonds of security. So that there were no licenses given to secession, in either of those instruments, but the contrary.

We cannot but think it remarkable that the paragraph of Mr. Bassett, last quoted, should be immediately followed, as it is, by the following.

POPULAR SUPREMACY.
"Before entering upon the direct argument for the right of secession, and as preparatory to it, I will invite attention briefly, to the great fundamental principle of free government, viz:—The political supremacy of the people of any given territory over all human authority, civil and moral, and natural justice. A due consideration of the nature, and legitimate object of government will make this principle obvious to reason. The true nature of Government is the will of the people governed, voluntarily expressed and enforced by themselves. Its object is protection from injustice. The true idea of government is that of a natural league of such persons as may voluntarily unite in it to protect each other against lawless and vicious men. One man is not naturally more a man than another. The people of any community as a whole are endowed with natural sov-

erignty. They alone are interested, and of course they alone are the proper authors of laws, and the creators of magistrates. Hence they are politically superior to all constitutions, compacts, laws, or magistrates. Magistrates are only the hired servants of the sovereign people, whom they may discharge at will. Laws and Constitutions are only the decrees of the people, which the makers are competent to annul or change, at will."

We do not dispute that, in the preceding paragraph, Mr. Bassett meant to imply that individual inhabitants of a State or Nation, are not justly subject to the restraints of righteous laws, unless they "voluntarily" consent to it; nor that individuals and communities outside of a given territorial jurisdiction are not "interested" in the nature and character of their laws and institutions; nor that magistrates, are, in such a sense and so exclusively only the hired servants of the sovereign people that they are not, at the same time, the ministers of God, and to administer His laws, without cringing before a corrupt public sentiment; nor that the people are not the subjects of just government, bound to obey just rulers and not rebel against the government without "sufficient cause."

From our knowledge of Mr. Bassett, we are confident that, he did not mean either of these things; and his expressions—"subject only to natural justice" and "protection from injustice" should be sufficient, perhaps, to guard all his readers from thus misunderstanding him. Yet we fear that his special clients, in this case—the Southern seceders,—will overlook those expressions, and from other parts of the paragraph, educe conclusions to which they are not entitled.

Unless, indeed, they do so, we are puzzled to see what benefit they can derive from the "plea" with which it is connected, and upon which Mr. Bassett himself seems to suppose it is founded.

Under the limitations to the right of secession, imposed by "natural justice" how could the right exist, to secede for the ends of *injustice*—with that very "motive"—for that very "object"?

If the very object of government be "protection from injustice"—what right had the Southern seceders to secede from a government "made, and ordained"—"to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty" from no "invidious" and for no "object" but to establish injustice, and secure the curse of slavery?

If the subjects of a government may be justly restrained and punished by it for their crimes, and have no right to run away from it, nor to overturn it, on the plea that they have never consented to a just government, what becomes of the right of the Southern seceders to do that very thing? Be it so, that the administrators of our government have never undertaken to restrain and punish them for their crimes, it remains true that they feared it *would* do so, and on this apprehension they founded their plea for secession.

If it be true, as it certainly is, that all the United States are deeply and vitally "interested" in the Slave Code of the Slave States, then no right of secession can be claimed for the Southern seceders on the ground that they are not thus interested. They have no right to maintain their barbarous institution, in our vicinity, to the annoyance and insecurity of our citizens. Our right of self-defense, our right to "protect each other from lawless and wicked men" includes our right to "wipe out chattel slavery" on this North American continent. Rights cannot conflict with each other, and hence the seceders have no such rights as those for which Mr. Bassett pleads.

"Attention to the principle of popular sovereignty," and "a due consideration of the nature and legitimate object of government"—so far from sustaining such a "right of secession" fall upon the claim set up for it with crushing weight, and grind it to powder. This will more clearly appear, when, in another article, we shall attend, more directly, to the facts of the case.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

This stereotyped political motto, once so much admired, is, we think, becoming somewhat less available now, as a passport to popular favor.

And yet, we fear it has not wholly lost its influence at the Federal Capital. Old habits of thought and feeling are not easily displaced by new circumstances. So long have our public men been accustomed to shape their mea-

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861

LETTERS on business, for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. M. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS by the Editor, whether for his consideration or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

BUT in all cases, if a business matter should be sent to the Editor, the separate form of signature or communication to the Editor—by which business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file—must be retained. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

ALL letters to us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, and to 45 Beekman street, and to Box 1122, (the former address of Wm. Gould, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the most important one, as the office of our friends, there, without be removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

THE SECOND AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

It has begun. It is in progress. It must go on, to its completion.

It is not to be a revolution of the Government, as an organization, but only a revolution in the Administration of it, under the Constitution as it is, so as to secure its use for its legitimate and declared ends.

The Revolution is to consist, simply, in

A NATIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

We say that the Revolution has begun—not that the administration has commenced it—or has determined upon it. Most probably it has not yet begun to contemplate it, as a possibility, or even as a consummation to be desired. Neither have the mass of the people yet attained to any definite conception of the change.

But the thinking portion of the people are rapidly coming to master the conception of it, not merely as a theory to be admired and cherished—nor yet as a probable event of the future, a result, merely, of processes now going forward, but as a "military necessity" of the present moment, one *sine qua non* of present self-defence, an instrumentality not to be spared, an enterprise to be entered upon, now, and with a fixed resolution that, under the blessing of God, it shall be accomplished.

We say, that this Revolution has begun, and is in progress. We say so, because the Nation has come into direct physical conflict with the slaveholders! Slowly, unintentionally, reluctantly, the present Federal Administration, has done so. *The war is a fixed fact.* It is begun, and is going forward. Therefore the Revolution is going forward.

The war is between the Nation, the loyal part of the people, under the Government, on the one part, against the oligarchy of about 300,000 slaveholders, on the other.

We say "the slaveholders," because the distinction between Seceders and Southern Union men, is in rapid process of fading away. There were slaveholders too prudent to counsel or to inaugurate secession, prudent enough to do what they peacefully could, to prevent it. But, they have been overborne, and have yielded.

We say "the Slaveholders" because every persistent slaveholder is at heart, an enemy of justice and liberty, *de facto*, and consequently an enemy to any Constitution "ordained to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty"—and to any administration that is not expending its energies in opposition to those ends.

The first shot of the slaveholders at Fort Sumter was the slaveholders' declaration of war against the Federal Government. As such it has rallied the slaveholders of the entire Slave States to the slaveholder's standard of rebellion, quite as effectually, and with as few exceptions, as it has rallied the non-slaveholders of the Free States against them.

We say it is, on the one part, *the slaveholder's war*, because it is a war instigated and begun by them, for the protection of the practice of slaveholding and of the system controlled and administered by the slaveholders to the security of the practice.

The Nation is, then, that is, the loyal portion of the people, and their Government are, as a matter of fact, in a state of

war with the *slaveholders*, or such, and with their allies who sympathize with them, or who are dragged or subsidized into their service. This is the fact, whether the people and their government are yet aware of it, or no. If they are not, now, they soon will be. They will wake up to find themselves in deadly conflict with the oligarchy of slaveholders and their allies, the white serfs of the South, who are subjected to their masters, simply because they are slaveholders, and because the Nation, hitherto, has willingly tolerated the crime of slaveholding, thereby protecting a controlling oligarchy of slaveholders!

We say the Revolution must go on, to its completion—National Abolition of Slavery—because, we take for granted, that the people of the Free States, with the common sense and the sagacity, not to say the moral principle and the justice—to annihilate their sole enemy, the slaveholding oligarchy, by proclaiming liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof; thus ending the God of battles on their side, and adding to the host of loyal citizens, in the very heart of the South a million of emancipated soldiers, the indomitable heroes, hitherto, of the underground railroad, and of the North Star, but now panning to fight the battles of liberty and patriotism under the flag of their own country, and on their own soil? What but the insanity of moral blindness can long delay the proclamation, inviting them to a share in the glorious second American Revolution?

FREE SOILISM ENLARGED.

In passing homeward, from our office, on Wednesday last week, we were going on South Seventh street, Westminster, and saw a great crowd in front of the new edifice of the Manufacturers' Bank, over which a flag was flying, and in the rear of which guns were discharging, in honor, we suppose, of the erection of the building. On coming up to the spot, we found Mr. FORTY, standing on the front steps, and addressing the crowd, on the great topic of the day, the war. He was denouncing the Americans, and the merchants especially, for the imputations cast upon them as he said, by the non-interference of being worshippers of the almighty dollar, and without consciences or hearts. This charge he rebutted by the new fact of the general patriotic uprising, "in support of the Government," and the munificent contributions of the merchants to the sinews of the war. "A more noble display of disinterested patriotism," said he "was never witnessed." After proceeding, for some time, in this strain, he started the question—"What is to be the result of this war?"

In answer to this question, he drew a glowing picture of the material wealth and prosperity of the Southern States, a few decades hence, when, after the return of peace, the now impoverished soil of that region, which is now driving the Southerners to war, in their despairing search after expansion, would have become rejuvenated under a better style of culture. "I will not argue the matter," said he, "I will not illustrate. I only give my dogmatic prediction of the fact. How it will be accomplished, I say not."

"It will be by free labor," I interposed a respectable appearing citizen, who, we learned, was Mr. S.—the President of the Bank. The crowd responded with three hearty cheers, and the speaker resumed the same strain of remark. Not a word was whispered, directly, of slavery, or of the slave, of the demands of humanity, of justice, or of mercy. Not a word of the sacred rights of humanity, nor of the mission of the Government, supported by the war, to protect equal and inalienable rights. "Material development, and pecuniary prosperity," for somebody, was the entire burden of the oration. The crowd applauded, and separated. It occurred to us that if Lamarine had been present, he might have questioned whether the "fanciest displays of disinterested patriotism ever witnessed," could culminate in mere attainments of "material prosperity." The poet might have inquired whether "the worship of the Almighty dollar" were utterly obsolete, with us, even now. "Material prosperity," he might have said, "however important it may be, in its place, should not inspire the highest aspirations of men in a sanguinary civil war."

As we walked, musingly homeward, the suspicion flashed over our mind that visions of "material prosperity" in "the Sunny South" might possibly have mingled with, and somewhat polluted, with the love of gold, the tide of patriotic effervescence we had been witnessing, for some days past. We remembered the "white man's party" of

1850, and of 1860, the Emigrant Aid Societies, the Eli Thayer projects, and the calculations of the late Washington "Republic" and its editor. We asked ourselves, whether the animus and the results of the present war might be to begin and end with an enlarged re-production, by the cartridge box, of the "Free-Soil" enterprise by the ballot box, for the sole benefit of the "whites," transferring the struggle from the Territories to the States, and we asked ourselves what such a sublime and disinterested manifestation of patriotism would be likely to devise and accomplish for the *colored* man—whether the "colored" man is almost exclusively included for the same total of his "material wealth," more or less, to be shored off by "colored men" from the land of his birth, to make room for the "incidental" "white" man—and whether his condition was to be as much bettered, as it ought to be, by the exchange of a Southern master, for a Northern expatriator, in case the North should conquer the South? And just here, to complete the dark picture, we recalled to mind the recent issue of the *Tribune*, which grated harshly on us, at the time, that the land of the Southern rebels is to be confiscated for the use of the victorious invader, instead of being divided, (if confiscated at all) between the laborers whose hire, for two centuries, has been kept back by fraud; and to whom, in the sight of God, the soil equitably belongs, to-day.

While we are exercising Jeff. Davis, for his proposed acts of piracy, are we to hear the adium, and hear the report of being land pirates, ourselves?

The practical conclusion to which we arrived, was this—There is abundant need for the continued exertions, the searching scrutiny, and the honest words of Christian abolitionists, still. It will not do for them to cast off care, and resign the cause of God and of humanity into the tender mercies of invading regiments, however necessary and proper their vocation, in this emergency; any more than to the cabals of scheming politicians, with both of which classes, we fear, "the almighty dollar," is the object of adoration, still.

More "Free Soilism"—applied to the Slave States, may prove no better a substitute for Christian abolitionism in the Old Slave States than it has been in the Territories, hitherto. It is by no means probable that God would prosper an enterprise carried on, by such a stimulus and for such ends. Our northern soldiers, we hope and trust, will spurn the stigma cast upon them by such minister proposals. Let them show that their war is for principle, for justice, for right, for the liberty of the whole people—not for the "almighty dollar" in their own pockets.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, have recalled their appointments of their accustomed anniversaries in this city, on account of the war excitement and preparations that now occupy the public attention.

THE LEGISLATURE of Kansas, it is said, has considered the proposed amendment of the Constitution, recommended by Congress, and has decided against its adoption. They say "If the Constitution does already protect slavery in the States, there is no occasion for its adoption—if it does not, we will not provide any."

No other State Legislature, that we know of, has taken the proposed amendment into consideration. And yet, no political party, that we know of, except the "Central Republican," Faribault, Minn., has come out squarely against that measure.

[We have just learned that the Legislature of California has adopted the amendment. Shame!]

REV. MR. VAN DYKE of Brooklyn, and REV. NICHOLAS ADAMS, of Boston, have been called upon by Committees, demanding to know whether they are loyal to the government, or whether they sympathize with the rebels. No abolitionist, that we know of, has yet come under suspicion of disloyalty or treason, or has needed to be inquired of, on the subject. Messrs. Van Dyke and Adams, we learn, have both come out strongly, in favor of supporting the government. In common with other abolitionists, we strongly disapprove of threats, or questions savoring of intimidation, or discountenancing freedom of speech. Give us open edition frankly expressed, in preference to professions of loyalty under the influence of constraint. The

Adams, Van Dyke, Springs, and Bethunes, are to be fired only when they and their false colors.

Previous to Congress fire the abolition of slavery in the States should be arranged without delay. In Massachusetts, we believe, the good work has already begun. Now is the time. Let Congress, on the 4th of July, be flooded with such petitions.

ABOLITIONISTS in Boston and vicinity, we understand, will generally agree with the late speech of Wendell Phillips, and will unite with him in demanding a National abolition of slavery. In that vital point, abolitionists will henceforward, we trust, fully harmonize and cooperate.

SENATOR SUMNER of Massachusetts, it is said, is strongly opposed to the compromising policy of Senator Seward, and dreads his pernicious influence in the Cabinet.

THE TARIFF was Saturday 27, expresses fears of Compromise. In the Tribune yet prepared to denounce that worst of all the proposed compromises, the core and comprehension of them all, the amendment of the Constitution proposed by the late Congress?

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON in last week's Anti-Slavery Standard, says, "There is great danger that Mr. Lincoln will listen to the advice of Mr. Seward, and abandon the Capitol. On Sunday it was evident that Mr. Seward was alarmed." He adds:

"There is one threat of the Northern journals which carries terror to the hearts of the mad Secessionists, and that is the threat to liberate every slave in the land, before the war closes. Were the South really to believe this to be the solemn purpose of the Free States, it would alone be enough to crush the rebellion than an army of one hundred thousand men."

"The people of the free States must see to it that any such unscrupulous follies their troops into the enemy's country, and that they are not betrayed by their government."

A HARBOR was pasted up last week, on the Bulletin of the Sun office, and elsewhere in this city, enumerating sundry conditions of peace with the South, such as (1) the giving up one hundred of the leading rebels to be hanged, (2) revealing the names of their principal Northern confederates, &c., and finally, the immediate, total and unconditional abolition of slavery. We were told that it was attributed, by many, to the Editor or the Proprietor of the Principia. This was a mistake. We knew nothing of it, till it appeared, and have ever seen an unimpeachable copy of it. The demand for the abolition of slavery, we however endorse, most heartily. Of the rest we say nothing.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

The following articles of news came too late for insertion in our last paper:

Hannover, April 26. It was reported that an attack was made by Marylanders, on Hanover village, York County, on Tuesday last, occasioned by a great misapprehension of facts. Trustworthy accounts say that while families are crossing into Adams, York, and Franklin Counties in this State, a report places the total loss of slaves by Maryland since the troubles began at five hundred. Great fears are entertained in the border Counties of Maryland of the departure of the entire slave population.

Washington, Wednesday, April 24. A deputation of sixteen Virginia Marylanders, related to the President on Monday, and demanded cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. Mr. Lincoln of course declined the proposition. One of the deputation said that 75,000 Marylanders would accept of the passage of their troops over her soil, to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough on her soil to bury 75,000 men. The answer was prompt and decided.

There are 5,400 men at Annapolis, including the Seventh Regiment. The Government has possession of the railroad to Annapolis, and the troops occupy the city. It is said that 22,000 Maryland troops are mustered to oppose the passage of the Seventh.

The word is now being passed from Annapolis with sufficient force to be conveyed there to make their passage over Maryland perfectly safe.

The news of the general uprising of the people in the North to defend the Government, has had a good effect here today.

The conservative sentiment, is rising, in Baltimore.

Annapolis Road, Wednesday, April 24. At 10 o'clock last evening the *Horriet Lane* gave orders for the fleet to anchor. Shortly after, Capt. Fausch came on

board, and brought the startling intelligence that Capt. Pennington had saved the *Carteret*, and escaped from Norfolk after assisting Harper's *Ferry clip de min*. We were also startled by the intelligence that the gallant *Saratoga* is in and in the *Washington* is being actively in New York, just as we left, but that they were still at Annapolis, where the track was turned up for eighteen miles. We learned that they, with the Massachusetts troops, were determined to rely the entire track, at once.

The *Seventeenth* forces now collected in Virginia are said to have been some 15,000 men; it is not likely from all we can learn that they are more than half armed.—N. Y. Times.

A lady who was living in Baltimore at the time of the treacherous slaughter of the Massachusetts men in her streets, and that *guerrilla* of wealth and position, who came from the West to slay, and who had the money they had sent among the mob to stimulate them to attack and kill the defenders of their country. If these gentlemen should find this contest a losing business in the end, who can pity them?—Tribune.

Jefferson Davis was at Montgomery on Saturday last. Great dismay was caused there by the tidings that New York was a unit for the Union and the war in its defense. An announcement that the 7th New-York Regiment had been sent on to passing through Baltimore was received with a yell of exultation.—Tribune.

Arms. There is some apprehension, not without foundation, of a scarcity of arms. It is remembered that the traitors, whom for five months we have permitted to sally and to blind us, prepared for their treachery by theft and perjury, using the power which official sanction gave to plunder, so that the safety of the armaments of the North, they have put into the hands of the Rebels, in this way, many thousands of the arms of the United States, and left us, to a certain degree, without our usual resources. In addition to this, the traitors have found sympathizers among us, men base enough to sell arms where they knew they would be presently in the hands of the deadly enemies of the Union. But we have, nevertheless, arms enough for present purposes.—L. O.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

The President has issued a proclamation, extending the blockade, previously proclaimed against the Confederate States, to North-Carolina and Virginia, in consequence of the seizure of United States property, in both those States.

The Virginia Ordinance of Secession has been published, subject to ratification by the people. It repeals the ratification of the Federal Constitution, in 1778, and declares—

"That the Union between the States of Virginia and other States, under the Constitution aforesaid, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia, in consequence of the said dissolution, is hereby declared to be a free and independent State."

On the 24th of April, that said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of the State.

The Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of the State, cast as a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Pennsylvania has been called upon by the General Government for 21 more regiments, to which she will respond, with the addition of 10,000 men as a margin to fill up losses occasioned by battle or disease.

Gov. Curtin, in his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, it is said, will declare that that State will permit no hostile soil to lie between the National Capital and the States loyal to the Union. He will recommend the appropriation of \$1,000,000, and perhaps \$2,000,000, for the prosecution of the war for the Union on the part of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28. 1861. C. J. Lavenell has invited ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler, and Van Buren to reside temporarily to settle the differences between the Union and the South. There is little expectation here of any good resulting from this.

By what authority has this invitation been given? And by what authority will they act, if they accept it?

Mr. Ritchie of The Richmond *Wing* was in Philadelphia yesterday, on his way to Europe to purchase arms for Virginia. Government will, undoubtedly, see that he does not leave the country for any such purpose. He should be arrested.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 27, 1861. The remainder of Gunpowder Bridge was destroyed last night.

The report of the destruction of the Bush River Bridge is confirmed.

Chicago, Ill., April 28. 1861. A gentleman has just returned to this city from a business tour through Alabama and Mississippi, leaving Monday last on Tuesday last.

He reports that hundreds of men, who had gone to Pensacola, to take the troops, are returning to the Confederacy, and satisfied that it is impossible for the Federal States to capture the fort.

Large numbers of the troops at Pensacola were sick and

dying, and in hospitals, from the effects of fatigue exposure, and hunger.

In view of events at St. Louis, a regiment was sent from Springfield yesterday to occupy Alton.

A bill for a bill of \$2,000,000 for war purposes, and another to send 10,000 men into camp, to answer the next call of the Government, are before the Legislature. Both bills will probably pass tomorrow.

Frederick, Md. April 28. 1861. Senator Mason of Virginia, who is the guest of Col. Kunkel, the Representative of this District in the late Congress, was screened last night.

Mr. Mason responded by saying that he was here accidentally, and he could not with propriety speak of Maryland. He said, however, that the reconstruction of Virginia was an impossibility. Virginia sympathized with Maryland, and he intimated that Virginia was disposed to exhibit practical sympathy.

Col. Kunkel said that the North denied Christian fellowship to the South, and there was no social or political sympathy between the people of the two sections, and the people of Maryland would submit to be governed by the action of her legal representatives.

Mr. Brooke, President of the Senate, Speaker Kilgore, and others, were also serenaded, and they responded thereto.

The Hon. Reverend Johnson is here, and he has in his possession a letter from President Lincoln, suggesting that Maryland, through its Legislature, should agree to an armistice with the General Government for six days. (Doubtful.)

A courier arrived here from Virginia yesterday, communicating the fact that Virginia had united herself with the Southern Confederacy under President Davis. (Doubtful.)

Carro, Ill., April 28. 1861. A gentleman who left New-Orleans on Friday furnishes the following:

The whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New-Orleans is a scene of anarchy along the road, companies were seen drilling. They appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot-guns and rifles. The telegraph lines are in the hands of the Secessionists, and not permitted to give information to the army or the Government of troops. Leading Secessionists at New-Orleans are in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington. Our informant was told the North should hear no more news from the Treason of the South. He said that the Confederate troops, and President Lincoln and Cabinet prisoners. All the troops except those at Fort Pickens were being rapidly moved North.

Philadelphia, Sunday, April 28. 1861. After the arrival of the Northern reinforcements at Washington, the battalions of the 1st New-York and Massachusetts regiments were relieved from further duty. Some of the most influential men in the battalion and in Washington immediately presented a petition to the President, urging that Mr. Clay be appointed a Major-General in the Army of the United States. It was accompanied by the almost universal sanction of the volunteers in Washington.

[We hope he will not be appointed. We do not think he ought to be trusted.]

Gov. Hicks of Maryland, in his Message to the Legislature, timidly advises that the state should not secede from the Federal Government.

"Another military necessity. Within our cannon range of the guns of Fort Mifflin lies the foundry and machine shop of the two men whose services to Secession are the most dangerous to the Union. They are the arms of the Rebel State of Maryland, Thomas and Ross Winans."

A word from Washington to the Commander of Fort Mifflin and this smoking foundry will, within twenty minutes, sink into a mass of smoking ruins.—Tribune.

Washington, April 27.—The 71st Regiment of N. York arrived in good condition, after a hard passage. They had been brought into battle, and they were "all right," as we say, "and they were not a bit tired, and they were not a bit hungry." "Each man had only two *ker* for food," so says a correspond of the Tribune.

Nothing strikes us with more astonishment than the reported accounts of troops being sent out from the North, without being properly provisioned! What does it mean?

Philadelphia, April 28. 1861.—The 6th Regiment of Pennsylvania, and the New-York and Massachusetts regiments held service to-day at Washington, at Representative Hall. The loud brass band music. The troops all healthy.

Annapolis, Saturday, April 27. 6 p. m.—About 12,000 troops in all have arrived at Annapolis. 3,000 troops from New-York are expected to-morrow. Men from good authority that no more troops will be ordered without complete preparations for service.

It continued mild weather only saves great suffering, 1,000 sick men in the city last night. There is plenty of food, and the commissaries are badly overworked. Some of the troops were twenty-four hours without food. The supplies by the "Kill Vau Kull" were timely, especially

the tent cloth. Teams are in great demand for transport of medical stores.

Among the reports of the day is this, that 20,000 troops are at Richmond on the way to Washington.

[Who can doubt that a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, on condition of their supporting the Government would have stopped all these threats of invading Washington, long ago?]

A Richmond despatch dated the 26th, gives the following particulars of the raising of large bodies of troops in all parts of that State and North Carolina.

It states that the ladies of Virginia are all engaged making uniforms and clothing for the troops. It says that batteries are being erected at Portsmouth Hospital and Craney Island, with Dahlgren guns, and that five volunteer companies from Georgia had arrived there.

Albany, April 23, 1861.—It is understood here that Gen. John A. Dix will be one of the Major-Generals of the New York forces, appointed by Gov. Morgan.

By an arrival from Savannah yesterday, we learn that three privates, ready equipped, were in that port on the 23d inst., their bonds filed, and only awaiting the word which should send them forth to prey upon our Northern commerce.—*Tribune.*

The Southern papers speak of the people of the North as a "godless mob" of "Puritans, Free-lovers, Abolitionists, Mormons, Atheists, and Amalgamationists." It is easy to see that their ideas have been derived from the slanders against abolitionists in such papers as the N. Y. Herald, Journal of Commerce, Observer, and Northern pro-slavery presses, generally, only that the epithet Puritans, a term of reproach at the South, has been added to the description.

Gen. Harper, of Virginia, while endeavoring to get the consent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of his troops, protested that Virginia would never suffer her citizens to attack the Capital. But Gen. Scott says he would not advise the Government to relax in measures of defence.

In Connecticut, vigorous measures are taking to put their Federal troops on foot. The Legislature of the town of Wabam appropriated \$2,000 to equip a company of volunteers, and voted to pay the volunteers \$12 per month extra, and \$1 per week for each child of each volunteer under the age of twelve years. The meeting was presided over by Col. R. L. H. last Democratic candidate for Congress.

Harrisburgh, Pa., April 27. Five car loads of fugitives arrived to-day from the South. [Fugitive slaves, we suppose.]

A Confidential agent arrived here this morning from Harper's Ferry, and reports that there are 2,400 men at that place, and 1,000 men marched to Alexandria on Thursday.

Officers of the Harper's Ferry forces believe that General Beauregard is present at Richmond with 7,000 troops.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is still carrying provisions to Baltimore.

TUESDAY, 30.

A report that Senator Mason of Virginia had been arrested at Perryville, was extensively circulated yesterday. We are told to say that it was founded only on the arrest of some pottery for examination, merely.—*Tribune.*

The Confederate printers have taken another prize. They have captured and carried into Wilmington, N. C., the United States Standard. The printer is imprisoned here, and crew as spies. The Uncle Ben was chartered by the Government of a firm in this city for service at Fort Sumter.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following:
FREE COLORED MEN.—A list of thirty-two worthy free negroes of this city, who have offered their services in the work of defence, or in any other capacity required, has been sent to the Captain of the Woodie Riflemen. We noticed some of them in our columns. They came as musicians with the Georgia troops.

The Richmond Enquirer is responsible for this:

"NEGROES VOLUNTEERING.—Free negroes in Amelia County have offered themselves to the Government for any service in our neighboring city of Petersburg, two hundred from a negro regiment, and a hundred from the others, are assigned to them, either as light or white officers, dig ditches, or anything that would show their desire to serve Old Virginia. In the same city a negro huckster came to the aid of the Government, and offered to help equip the volunteers. The free negroes of Chesterfield have made a similar proposition. Such is the spirit, among bond and free, through the whole of the State.

We would like to see these photographs would call a blush to the cheek of any Secessionist who reflects that the ultra Pro-slavery interest in Virginia has been, for years, endeavoring to pass an act subjecting every free negro to slavery

or exile, while such an act has actually been passed and enforced in Arkansas and we believe in one or two other States. Such an act has also been fastened by outside Pro-slavery influence upon New-Mexico. And now Slavery is taking away money and property from free negroes to aid her in her war upon the Union!

Thus far, we believe, the employment of blacks on the side of the Union has been steadily discountenanced. We do not doubt that it may be used to advantage in this policy, if the Secessionists insist on doing out their ranks and their funds by the help of negroes.—N. Y. Tribune.

Such facts, and such comments should call a blush to the cheek of any President, member of the Cabinet, or influential editor who has never called, or proposed to call, upon our colored fellow citizens, "bond and free, throughout the whole" nation to sustain the Government, a measure which would soon settle our difficulties, without doubt, for all coming time, while there is no prospect that anything else will. What if the South should liberate and arm her slaves against us, rather than be conquered by us? Such things have happened.

Highly important if true.—In *The Philadelphia Press* of Monday morning, we find the following letter:

Washington, April 18, 1861. It is stated, by the best authority that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, sends special messenger to detain the steamer Persia at New York until full dispatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to protest to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave State Rebellion, arms, ammunition and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for 300,000 stand of the improved Minie musket, and for a vast number of the so-called Grant rifles. Orders, in future, are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, ammunition or ships of war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to cooperate with the United States fleet in the blockade of secession ports.

Louis Napoleon has joined with Victoria to suppress the Slave State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington.

It is rumored that Tancy and his confederate traitors will be seized by France in England, and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms. [Doubtful.]

It is said that the Legislature of Maryland has refused to call a Convention to consider the question of Secession, and the Union feeling is said to be gaining in the State. The question of the transit of troops, it is also said, will be satisfactorily settled.

Great excitement in Ohio.—Gov. Dennison of Ohio, wrote to the Mayor of Cincinnati that it was inexpedient to seize arms or provisions consigned to Kentucky, as that State had not yet seceded. A deputation from Louisville, Ky., had also visited Cincinnati, made patriotic speeches, and persuaded the Mayor to allow the shipment of produce to Southern ports.—Both these movements have raised a storm of indignation against both the Governor and the Mayor, and strong and spirited remonstrances have been made against their course. Several boxes of arms consigned to Kentucky have been detained, subject to the orders of the Government.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I am authorized by the President to say that he is determined to prosecute the war begun against the Government of the United States, with all the energy necessary to bring it to a successful termination. We will call for a large additional force, relying upon Providence and the loyalty of the people to the Government they have established.

Washington, on Saturday evening, was considered by most capable of judging, to be entirely safe from attack.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

New-York, April 20, 1861.

Virginia. The spirit of Union is rising in Western Virginia.—But the Secessionists, preparatory to the popular vote on the secession act, are routing loyal citizens from their homes, as the border ruffians did the free settlers in Kansas.—The convention in the mean time, assuming the secession as a fact, has negotiated with Alex. H. Stephens, Commissioner for the Confederate States, a treaty of Confederation, ratifying the Constitution of the Confederate States subject, nominally, to the decision of the people, on the act of secession.

The Charleston Mercury earnestly protests against the admission of certain Southern cannon, which urge an invasion against us in Washington, and its occupation as the capital of the Confederate States.

A union was all up at eleven on Monday, which created a little sensation in the Eleventh Ward. It appears that a German grocer of Charleston, who was impressed into

the service of the Confederate army and escaped by concealing himself in a vessel, has arrived in this city. He reports that at the bombardment of Fort Sumter at least one thousand men were killed on the side of the rebels. Four thousand men were killed in Fort Moultrie, and thirty by Anderson's first discharge.

False friends.—"Where," asks the *Charleston Messenger*, "are Messrs. Fillmore, Everett, Winthrop, Cushing, Butler, and Hallet, of Boston; Van Buren, Cochrane, Weed, Dix and Barnard, of New-York; Ingersoll, Watkins, Follen, and Sumner, of Massachusetts; Sumner, of Pennsylvania; Douglass, *et idem* genus—Democrats and Whigs of all stripes, hues and conditions—who are they in the bloody crucible proposed by President Lincoln against the South? Unhappy men, in their dignified retirement or bounding on the fanatic warfare, or thoughtlessly joining the noble army of martyrs for liberty marching on the South. The New-York Herald, but yesterday denouncing the 'bloody disunionism of President Lincoln's administration' now declares triumphantly that the whole North is of one party, and that party is to conquer and subdue the South."

The South has been betrayed, doubtless, as well as the North. Such are the friendships of the wicked! All the Northern defenders of the Oligarchy, priests and politicians, were such, for a price. When there are no prospects of pay, or better pay can be expected on the other side, they shift their position. That split, in the Charleston Nominating Convention, can never be healed.

Col. Lee, of Arlington, son-in-law of the late George Washington, who has joined the secessionists, has, I learn, sold his property in Arlington to the Government for war purposes. It has heights upon the south side of the Potomac commanding Washington. But the War Department has been ahead of Virginia, for it has had skillful officers examining those heights and marking off grounds for fortifications.—*Herald.*

Secession Defunct in Baltimore.—BALTIMORE, April 29, 1861. Secession is defunct in Baltimore, and the Union sentiment again triumphant. But few men are willing to day to announce themselves secessionists. One week's congestion of the mind, and the prevalence of the Union sentiment is now stronger and deeper than ever. The day of reckoning has come, and those who last week, sustained by the police, disgraced our city, shrink from the public gaze. The reaction is overwhelming in all parts of the State, and we are prepared to meet the issue at the ballot box. Sad as were the doings of the past ten days, they have forever settled the question of secession in Maryland. On Wednesday, our Custom House, which has been the den in which the traitors have been plotting, and the headquarters of the traitors, and the new appointees will take their places. The American flag will be immediately hoisted over the Custom House, and responded to, throughout the city, despite the opposition of the dictators. The boys are selling miniature flags on the streets, and have been seen to appear, it being regarded as the emblem of our terrible wrongs.—*Herald.*

Chambersburg, Pa., April 29, 1861. A test vote in the Maryland Legislature, at Frederick to-day, on secession, resulted years 13, years 52.—1.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

A negro panic has seized the people of New-Orleans. The negro churches have been closed by order of the Mayor, and assemblages of negroes, slave or free, have been forbidden.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Tuesday, April 30. The Chief Justice of Vermont was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging of the number of troops there. He estimates them at 11,000, and believes that 15,000 more were south of that point, in motion northward.

A gentleman holding an official position in Washington has arrived here, after one week's stay in Virginia. He communicates the important fact that the vote against secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully 50, and not 16, as reported. He got this information from a prominent member of the Convention, who dare not make the statement public. No Virginia paper dare publish it!

David Mitchell, machinist, belonging to Perry County, Penn., has arrived here from Richmond. He was forced to volunteer in that city, but made his escape at night. He had great difficulty in reaching here. He says that all men over 18 years of age are being hurried to the war.

ANAPOLIS, Tuesday, April 30. The steamer *Montpelier* and a gun boat arrived to-day, from New-York. They have gone down the Bay, to participate in the blockade of Virginia ports. The *Wilmington* is being converted into a gun-boat, and will follow.

The *Maryland* brought down from Perryville a large number of transport cars for the railroad.

Twenty companies of the New-York Regiment with two pieces of artillery, are entreaching themselves as an elevation some ten miles from Annapolis, completely commanding the road to Baltimore. The position is of

the north side of the Severn River. All the Northern men are to go to Annapolis and Perryville.

The Union sentiment is rapidly gaining ground in this part of Maryland. Two regiments from New York are said to be in the Bay.

By private letter just received from Virginia by the captain of the Annapolis Naval School, I learn that the Virginians are all wild with excitement, and everywhere rushing to arms. He says there are 7,000 South Carolina troops in Richmond, and 1,500 Georgia troops at Norfolk. In Loudoun, the summer season reached Lexington, in Rockland County, Va., and before sundown five companies had left. A pressing want of provisions is already experienced, and the paper currency of the State is almost worthless.

FREDERICK MD. via CHAMBERSBURG, April 30. Gen. Scott will issue a proclamation declaring partial martial law over the District of Columbia, and over the line of Railroad established by the Government for national purposes.

FREDERICK, N. C. The secessionists on the 25th had entire control of the place. The steamer *Uncle Ben*, of New York, went into New Inlet on the 19th to obtain fuel. As soon as she reached the dock, she was seized by the mob, and the officers and crew were taken into custody and locked up. At last accounts they were in prison. The steamer was immediately employed in the transport of troops and provisions. The secession flag was hoisted on board, and the words "Uncle Ben, New-York," on her side were painted out.

Arms for the Rebels.—It is well known to numerous parties in this City, that some two or three months since, a contract was made with the Consul-General of Belgium at New-Orleans, by the seceding States, for a supply of arms of the most approved pattern. These arms were to be sent to New-York at once, and the consular establishments in Europe. The contract was for a *Million Dollars* worth. It is now very nearly, if not quite time for these weapons to be received at the Southern ports. Hence the great necessity for their immediate and thorough blockade.—*Times*.

The Virginians are said to be forming a large military camp at Dunfries, on the Potomac, about 25 miles below Washington.

Wall street foginess.—The *Tribune* says that in Wall Street, the belief prevailed yesterday in certain circles in that part of the city, according to which peace is soon to be made between the Rebels and the United States.

Mr. Harney, who had been arrested in Virginia has been released by Gen. Letcher.

Georgia troops are constantly on the march, northward from Norfolk Va., whence they expect to go and attack Washington.

The National intelligencer of to-day announces that both houses of the Maryland Legislature passed resolutions affirming the right of the general government to allow its troops to march into Maryland without hindrance, to defend the national capital.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30. A large number of Baltimoreans, who were driven from their homes under mob rule, have returned to the city with their families, the Union injury being restored to power.

The N. Y. Herald is as bitter against abolitionists, as ever, and threatens that they, too, are to be put down, as well as the seceders. It says:

Abolition will hang on the same tree with rebellion. If Southern revolution has created such an outburst of armed enthusiasm throughout the land, the more crafty, cowardly and unscrupulous North which conjured it into being is no less condemned.

Governor Pickens of South Carolina, has just made a declaration to the people of his State. He promised them the pleasure of capturing Washington.

John M. Bots, of Virginia, has addressed Attorney-General Bates a letter, dated April 19, in which he urges the expediency of a truce to hostilities, and the immediate call of a National Convention.

And what does he mean by a National Convention? Would he include the "Confederate States," or exclude them? Would he have the loyal States represented in the same Convention with rebels? Or would he have the former deliberate whether they will yield to the latter? If neither, what is the meaning of the proposal for the Convention?

JOHN BROWN'S SON ENLISTING NEGROES FOR THE WAR. The *Cleveland Herald*, from Youngsboro, Ohio, dated April 28, says:

"I have just learned from a canal boat captain who reached this place last evening, that John Brown Jr., is engaged to marry a colored man, about twenty years of age, from the Ohio, who has with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill. The captain of whom I speak, brought a large amount of flour and other provisions from Pittsburgh for the

camp. He did not learn the particular object of the gathering, but presumes it to have some relation to a visit to Virginia, and the protection of the property of those who arrive. The camp is not more than a day's march from the Virginia line. The captain further states that 1,500 additional negroes are expected to reach the camp in a few days, and that provisions are supplied, generally.

Another canal boat has since arrived, and the captain confirms the report of seeing a large body of negroes encamped on the seven mile slack-water."

DEALING WITH TRAITORS.—A member of the N. Y. Seventh Regiment, writes that:

"Six Secessionists were caught yesterday in reasonable acts, and were shot this morning by the Navy Yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employ of the Ordnance Dept. and had been sent to work filling bombs: instead of charging them with powder, he was to fill them with sand. In the meantime he had been in the hands of the traitors. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad; and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, states that two men were hanging at the yard arm of the U. S. brig *Caldonia*, one for smuggling provisions and powder to the rebels at Charleston, the other for plotting the Seveenth Regiment on the Chesapeake bar—with the intention that the Baltimoreans might get possession of Annapolis before the Seventh could land.

Charles A. Griner, from Georgia, but a native of Philadelphia, has been arrested in that city, by order of Gen. Patterson, on a charge of being connected with the rebels at Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Georgia. He was committed to prison.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

The Administration and the War. The morning papers agree in stating that the Government is now determined to prosecute the war with vigor. The *Tribune* says:

"Lincoln has long been strongly in favor of this policy, and so have Messrs. Blair, Chase, and Cameron. Messrs. Seward and Welles at first dissented, but have at length yielded to the general voice of the people. We have great pleasure in reporting the substance of the first interview between the President and the first messenger—the son of a gentleman high in commercial circles in this city—who reached Washington on the 29th inst., with the "Bling of the North." His report of the unanimous enthusiasm of all parties was received with utter astonishment, and no slight degree of relief. The new of the election of Lincoln, the arrival of the Democratic leaders and masses, in particular, in the military support of the Government, was amazing, overwhelming, incredible. The President and his cabinet, alike. Our language brought before a cabinet council, entering into a cross-examination and sifted in the most searching manner, as to his means of information, and possibilities of being under some misapprehension. The too good news could not be believed."

Boston, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.—Chas. Francis Adams, Minister to England, Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, and Jacob S. Hakeman, to Stockholm, were passengers per the Niagara, which sailed to-day. We thought Clay was in the State. He has been up here in the night, to see our

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.—An attempt was made to-day to blow up the State Powder House, on Bramhall hill, containing 1,000 kegs of powder, by building a fire at its air hole above. It was fortunately discovered, and no harm done.

Commissioners from Western Virginia visited Washington yesterday and told the President that if he would supply them with arms, the Unionists would take care of that part of the State.

Capt. Oakes, one of the officers of the United States Army in Texas, has arrived at Washington, after traversing the Southern States. He says that the greatest military activity prevails throughout the South. The troops are gathering at all the principal points. The men look well, drill well, and are enthusiastic for the rebel cause, and insane with the lust of conquest, determined on taking Washington, and on whipping the North. Capt. Oakes is of opinion that, man to man, they are superior to our troops, and are more than a match for us in ending against them an overwhelming force.—*Tribune*.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 26.—Gov. Brown has issued his proclamation, which will appear in a Milledgeville paper, prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of money in hand to the rebels to be refunded with interest, at the end of the war, to depositors.

The *Cincinnati Gazette*, in expostulating with Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., against their proclivities to secession, and especially against their attempted neutrality, uses the following strong argument:

"On the breakwater which they vainly hope to make of the Border State States, save them from the consequences of their folly and treachery. The Government has the clear and indefeasible right, as a last resort, should they refuse to quit their position, to demand neutrality on every other fall, to march an army into the rebel States, and to cut them off from the Union. The Government has the right to the part of Border State States, can deny it this right, nor prevent the North from invading the Cotton States in turn, should they invade it, without immediately involving themselves in a general war with the North. The North has come a war of sections, and waged with destructive power. The passions of men would rage unrestricted, and the anti-slavery sentiment of the North—inspired by truth, shame, and contumely so long patiently borne—would suddenly

kindle into a blind and fearful fanaticism, (the most dangerous fanaticism too, that man is susceptible of, and, bursting from its confines, it would sweep down upon the South with remorseless force, as the deluge upon a system which was the cause of its own destruction.) The war would prove a great powder-magazine in case of war, and her population so thinly spread over a vast territory, and with so few facilities of transportation, it is impossible the South could stand up against the giant power, resources, and rapid movements of the North."

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.
DEDICATION FOR AN ALBUM.

"Album of Love"—go forth and find
Some secret spring in every breast.
Round which affection has entwined,
An influence sweet as heavenly rest.

The jewel of each heart obtain
That priceless treasure of the soul.
And bind it here with golden chain,
E'er pointing to Love's eternal goal.

For the my spirit breathes a prayer,
That Friendship on each page may shine,
And May guide thro' earthly care
To realms of glory all divine.

1861.

Frank J.

READING.

The most important, and at the same time most easily available, means of general information is *reading*. It is the towering press, which under the encouragement of free institutions, has attained to such unparalleled fecundity in this country, that contributes the principal incentives to the intellectual, moral, and social progress of mankind. By its means, all valuable acquisitions of the human mind, in all times and all countries, are made common property, to an extent only limited by the extent to which the habit of judicious reading is cultivated by the masses.

The substantial benefits, however, that may be derived from reading, must always necessarily be governed, in a great measure, by the observance or non-observance, on the part of the reader, of a discriminative and generally regulating mental discipline, in the selection of books and the proper digesting of their contents. He who reads read indiscriminately whatever might come into his reach, would show himself as gluttonous and voracious in respect to the mind, as the indiscriminate devourer of all kinds of food that may come before him proves himself to be, as respects the physical appetite. He who immerses himself exclusively in works of fiction, the only effects of which are to amuse, to excite the imagination, and to inflame the passions, as greatly departs from the true course of mental alimentation as the habitual wine-bibber and drunkard departs from the physiological law. He who devours volume after volume, in the pursuit of his favorite study, without stopping to ponder and digest what he reads, or to verify or disprove its positions by facts in his own experience and observation, may be fairly compared to the man who habitually crams his stomach with indigestible food, which, so far from nourishing the system, is the cause of a perpetual derangement of its functions.

The healthy student—the profound student—is temperate in the use of Books. He may have a well-filled and well-selected library, but most of his books will be kept merely for occasional reference. He reads few to his in course, and these he reads slowly, carefully, and deliberately, always assuming himself that he thoroughly understands what he reads, and fires it sufficiently upon his memory to avail himself of it for use, in subsequent conversation, meditation, or application to the particular uses of life. Though the progress of such a man's studies may seemingly be slow it will always be sure, and if he perseveres a sufficient length of time, he will most certainly become a truly learned man, whose learning will always be available for accurate and practical use, while the dabbler in books ad infinitum, who has the vaguest smattering of all things and an accurate knowledge of nothing, finds the practical advantages of his readings comparatively small.

Reading, however, should always be sufficiently diversified to bring all the faculties, from time to time, into play, and should never be prolonged on a single subject until the faculties relapse, or become exhausted by fatigue. Nor

